

# IF CAMPBELL HAD RESIGNED IVES SAYS HE WOULD HAVE ADVISED HUNT TO GIVE IN

# SUPREME COURT NOW TO DECIDE MANDAMUS CASE

It is now up to the supreme court to decide who is the de facto governor of the state of Arizona. After hours of arguing, quoting of authorities, and almost endless clashes between opposing counsel, the mandamus proceedings brought to oust former Governor Hunt from his office at the state house, was submitted to the supreme court late yesterday afternoon, and the opposing attorneys given till today in which to file a list of their authorities.

When court opened at one-thirty yesterday afternoon, Judge Sloan, counsel for Governor Campbell, filed an amended complaint as per the court's orders the day before. Senator Ives, attorney for former Governor Hunt, then filed an amended answer. As soon as the Hunt attorney had filed his amended answer, Judge Sloan made a motion to strike certain paragraphs, alleging to Governor Campbell's ineligibility to fill the office.

BOPP AND FOUR  
ATTACHES ARE  
FOUND GUILTY

Senator Ives made a lengthy argument, asserting that as Campbell had not resigned as tax commissioner he could not be sworn in as governor, or perform or attempt to perform the duties of that office. Senator Ives pointed out that the law says no man can hold two offices at the same time.

He asserted the greatest economic problem the country faces is its transportation problem, the solution of which "will require the intelligent and unselfish co-operation of all the man-interests involved."

Judge Campbell of Tucson, attorney for Governor Campbell, followed Mr. Ives. Judge Campbell made reply to the argument that Governor Campbell was not qualified, by reading the requirements which must be met by a man who desires to hold office in the state of Arizona.

commissioner upon his accession to the governorship and said that it was impossible for a man to hold two offices and when he accepted one, he automatically dispossessed himself of the other. At this juncture Judge Campbell was interrupted by Senator Ives, who said:

"Judge, allow me to ask you one question."

"Very well," was the reply.

"Certainly," replied Judge Campbell. "He ceased to be tax commissioner the very minute he was sworn in as governor, which I think was on the first day of the year, or on the fourth as you prefer to state it."

Chief Justice Franklin then interferred, and insisted that Judge Campbell be given an opportunity to continue his argument without interruption.

"It is the belief of the railroad executives that if the railroads can be relieved of the inefficient regulation of the nation and the federal government,

As a matter of policy, the judge replied, it would have been all right, and he implied that the senator was advising that move as a political expedient, while he and Judge Sloan, Mr. Campbell's attorney, were attempting to fight this case, not as a matter of political policy but in order

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**as Daniels**  
**Bitter Argument**

made public include a speech by Senator Cummins attacking Commissioner Daniels's fitness for a place on the commission because of the railroads he had given up as trustee and as commissioner of New Jersey and declaring that in granting increases to the railroads in the advance rate case the interstate commerce commission led by Mr. Daniels, ignored the law and acted arbitrarily and capriciously. It has been used on any commission.

It was one of the new instances in recent times when such a course has been adopted regarding debates held in closed doors, and recalled the somewhat similar rule of secrecy made by progressive republicans when Mr. Daniels first was mentioned to the commission in 1912.